REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE CARTER COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008



CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE CARTER COUNTY FISCAL COURT

June 30, 2008

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the audit of the Carter County Fiscal Court for fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. We have issued unqualified opinions on the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information of Carter County, Kentucky.

Financial Condition:

The fiscal court had net assets of \$5,758,728 as of June 30, 2008. The fiscal court had unrestricted net assets of \$1,462,163 in its governmental activities as of June 30, 2008, with total net assets of \$5,714,135. In its business-type activities, total cash and cash equivalents were \$26,858 with total net assets of \$44,593. The fiscal court had total debt principal as of June 30, 2008 of \$12,247,377 with \$521,549 due within the next year.

Report Comments:

2008-01 The Fiscal Court Should Pay All Invoices Within (30) Working Days As Required By KRS 65.140 And Improve Internal Controls Over Expenditures

2008-02 The Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

Deposits:

The fiscal court deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities.

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 $Certification\ Of\ Compliance\ -\ Local\ Government\ Economic\ Assistance\ Program$



To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Jonathan Miller, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Charles Wallace, Carter County Judge/Executive
Members of the Carter County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Carter County, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Carter County Fiscal Court. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the <u>Audit Guide for Fiscal Court Audits</u> issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As described in Note 1, Carter County, Kentucky, prepares its financial statements on a prescribed basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the modified cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Carter County, Kentucky, as of June 30, 2008, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

The County has not presented the management's discussion and analysis that the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has determined to be necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements. The Budgetary Comparison Information is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.







To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Jonathan Miller, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Charles Wallace, Carter County Judge/Executive
Members of the Carter County Fiscal Court

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Carter County, Kentucky's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information, combining fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining fund financial statements have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated April 24, 2009, on our consideration of Carter County, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Based on the results of our audit, we present the accompanying comments and recommendations, included herein, which discusses the following report comments:

2008-01 The Fiscal Court Should Pay All Invoices Within (30) Working Days As Required By KRS 65.140 And Improve Internal Controls Over Expenditures
 2008-02 The Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

April 24, 2009

CARTER COUNTY OFFICIALS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2008

Fiscal	Court	Mem	hers
riscai	COUIL	IVICII	mers.

Charles Wallace County Judge/Executive

Lovell Carper Magistrate

Judy Roark Magistrate

Millard Cordle Magistrate

William Webb Magistrate

James Wilburn Magistrate

Other Elected Officials:

Robert Miller County Attorney

Randy Binion Jailer

Mike Johnston County Clerk

Larry Thompson Circuit Court Clerk

Kevin McDavid Sheriff

Charles Kiser Property Valuation Administrator

George Sparks Coroner

Appointed Personnel:

Cindy Lowe County Treasurer



CARTER COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

CARTER COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	Primary Government				
	Governmental	Business-Type			
	Activities	Activities	Totals		
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,462,163	\$ 26,858	\$ 1,489,021		
Total Current Assets	1,462,163	26,858	1,489,021		
Noncurrent Assets:					
Capital Assets - Net of Accumulated					
Depreciation					
Land and Land Improvements	942,900		942,900		
Buildings	11,603,648		11,603,648		
Equipment	492,650		492,650		
Vehicles	218,849		218,849		
Vehicles and Equipment		19,244	19,244		
Infrastructure	3,239,793		3,239,793		
Total Noncurrent Assets	16,497,840	19,244	16,517,084		
Total Assets	17,960,003	46,102	18,006,105		
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities:					
General Obligation Bonds	125,000		125,000		
Revenue Bonds	295,000		295,000		
Financing Obligations	100,040	1,509	101,549		
Total Current Liabilities	520,040	1,509	521,549		
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
General Obligation Bonds	5,425,000		5,425,000		
Revenue Bonds	5,820,000		5,820,000		
Financing Obligations	480,828		480,828		
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	11,725,828		11,725,828		
Total Liabilities	12,245,868	1,509	12,247,377		
NET ASSETS					
Invested in Capital Assets,					
Net of Related Debt	4,251,972	17,735	4,269,707		
Unrestricted	1,462,163	26,858	1,489,021		
Total Net Assets	\$ 5,714,135	\$ 44,593	\$ 5,758,728		



CARTER COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

CARTER COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2008

Functions/Programs Reporting Entity	Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions	
Primary Government:								
Governmental Activities:								
General Government	\$	2,449,441	\$		\$	311,813	\$	
Protection to Persons and Property		2,526,332		101,289		2,676,838		
General Health and Sanitation		202,040						
Recreation and Culture		289,718						457,321
Roads		1,270,505		134,739		1,786,487		
Interest on Long Term Debt		567,128						
Total Governmental Activities		7,305,164		236,028		4,775,138		457,321
Business-type Activities:								
Jail Canteen		33,019		38,007				
Total Business-type Activities		33,019		38,007				
Total Primary Government	\$	7,338,183	\$	274,035	\$	4,775,138	\$	457,321

General Revenues:

Taxes:

Real Property Taxes
Personal Property Taxes
Motor Vehicle Taxes
Other Taxes
In Lieu Tax Payments
Excess Fees
Licenses and Permits
Interest
Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues Change in Net Assets Net Assets - Beginning (Restated)

Net Assets - Ending

CARTER COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2008 (Continued)

Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Assets

and Changes in Net Assets							
Primary Government							
Governmental Business-Type Activities Activities Tot							
\$	(2,137,628) 251,795	\$	\$	(2,137,628) 251,795			
	(202,040)			(202,040)			
	167,603			167,603			
	650,721			650,721			
	(567,128)			(567,128)			
	(001,120)			(001,000)			
_	(1,836,677)			(1,836,677)			
		4,988		4,988			
		4,988		4,988			
	(1,836,677)	4,988		(1,831,689)			
	372,202			372,202			
	49,047			49,047			
	113,696			113,696			
	1,094,107			1,094,107			
	13,700			13,700			
	81,390			81,390			
	37,813			37,813			
	15,715			15,715			
	785,437			785,437			
	2,563,107		_	2,563,107			
	726,430	4,988		731,418			
	4,987,705	39,605		5,027,310			
\$	5,714,135	\$ 44,593	\$	5,758,728			



CARTER COUNTY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

CARTER COUNTY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

					 Local vernment conomic	TC.	nhanced
		General	Road	Jail	ssistance	E	911
ASSETS	_	Fund	 Fund	 Fund	 Fund		Fund
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	346,001	\$ 538,085	\$ 60,395	\$ 109,332	\$	191,345
Total Assets		346,001	 538,085	 60,395	 109,332		191,345
FUND BALANCES Reserved for:							
Encumbrances		46,627	7,217	36,874	51,107		1,641
Unreserved: General Fund Special Revenue Funds		299,374	530,868	23,521	58,225		189,704
Capital Projects Funds			 	 	 		
Total Fund Balances	\$	346,001	\$ 538,085	\$ 60,395	\$ 109,332	\$	191,345

CARTER COUNTY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS June 30, 2008 (Continued)

	Justice Center Corporation Fund		Center Non- Corporation Major			Total Governmental Funds		
\$	203,020	\$	13,985	\$	1,462,163			
	203,020		13,985		1,462,163			
					143,466			
	203,020		13,985		299,374 816,303 203,020			
\$	203,020	\$	13,985	\$	1,462,163			

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Assets:

Total Fund Balances	\$ 1,462,163
Amounts Reported For Governmental Activities In The Statement	
Of Net Assets Are Different Because:	
Capital Assets Used in Governmental Activities Are Not Financial Resources	
And Therefore Are Not Reported in the Funds.	21,410,837
Accumulated Depreciation	(4,912,997)
Debt is Not Due and Payable in the Current Period and, Therefore, is Not	
Reported in the Funds.	
Financing Obligations	(580,868)
Bonded Debt	 (11,665,000)
Net Assets Of Governmental Activities	\$ 5,714,135



CARTER COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

CARTER COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	General Fund	Road Fund	Jail Fund	Local Government Economic Assistance Fund
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 1,422,727	\$	\$	\$
In Lieu Tax Payments	13,700			
Excess Fees	81,390			
Licenses and Permits	37,813			
Intergovernmental	311,813	1,786,487	1,497,618	944,158
Charges for Services	87,163	134,739	14,126	
Miscellaneous	289,174	177,546	248,493	32,131
Interest	1,730	4,900	513	1,052
Total Revenues	2,245,510	2,103,672	1,760,750	977,341
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	1,054,529			13,422
Protection to Persons and Property	17,651		1,567,917	418,009
General Health and Sanitation	60,589			140,081
Recreation and Culture				289,718
Roads		1,601,448		1,155
Debt Service	17,847	257,668	395,318	24,271
Administration	375,214	210,498	397,648	142,820
Total Expenditures	1,525,830	2,069,614	2,360,883	1,029,476
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other				
Financing Sources (Uses)	719,680	34,058	(600,133)	(52,135)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers From Other Funds	79,004	150,000	543,862	275,000
Transfers To Other Funds	(818,862)			(150,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(739,858)	150,000	543,862	125,000
Net Change in Fund Balances	(20,178)	184,058	(56,271)	72,865
Fund Balances - Beginning	366,179	354,027	116,666	36,467
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ 346,001	\$ 538,085	\$ 60,395	\$ 109,332

CARTER COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2008 (Continued)

	nhanced 911 Fund	Justice Center Corporation Fund	Non- Major Funds		Major Governmental	
\$	202,417	\$	\$	3,908	\$	1,629,052 13,700
						81,390
						37,813
	123,738	568,645				5,232,459
	120,700	2 30,0 .2				236,028
	38,093					785,437
	1,395	6,078		47		15,715
	365,643	574,723		3,955		8,031,594
	277,424	566,645		3,456		1,067,951 2,284,457 200,670 289,718 1,602,603 1,261,749
	46,604	2,613				1,175,397
	324,028	569,258		3,456		7,882,545
	41,615	5,465		499		149,049
						1,047,866
				(79,004)		(1,047,866)
				(79,004)		
	41,615	5,465		(78,505)		149,049
Φ.	149,730	197,555	Ф	92,490	ф.	1,313,114
\$	191,345	\$ 203,020	\$	13,985	\$	1,462,163



CARTER COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

CARTER COUNTY

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 149,049
Governmental Funds Report Capital Outlays as Expenditures. However, in the	
Statement of Activities the Cost of Those Assets are Allocated Over Their	
Estimated Useful Lives and Reported as Depreciation Expense.	
Capital Outlay	873,006
Depreciation Expense	(794,896)
Asset Disposal, Net Value	(195,350)
The Issuance of Long-Term and Short-Term Debt (e.g. bonds, leases)	
Provides Current Financial Resources to Governmental Funds, while	
Lease and Bond Principal Payments are Expensed in the Governmental Funds	
as a Use of Current Financial Resources. These transactions, however, have	
no effect on net assets.	
Financing Obligation Payments	294,621
Bond Payments	 400,000
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 726,430



CARTER COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

CARTER COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	Enterprise Fund Jail Canteen Fund	
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 26,858	
Total Current Assets	26,858	
Noncurrent Assets:		
Capital Assets:		
Equipment	57,673	
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(38,429)	
Total Noncurrent Assets	19,244	
Total Assets	46,102	
Current Liabilities		
Financing Obligation	1,509	
Total Current Liabilities	1,509	
Net Assets		
Invested in Capital Assets,		
Net of Related Debt	17,735	
Unrestricted	26,858	
Total Net Assets	\$ 44,593	



CARTER COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

CARTER COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	Enterprise Fund		
	C	Jail 'anteen Fund	
Operating Revenues			
Canteen Receipts	\$	38,007	
Total Operating Revenues		38,007	
Operating Expenses			
Educational and Recreational		5,566	
Depreciation Expense		9,408	
Salaries - Bookkeeping		5,143	
Personal Care		5,187	
Equipment		1,772	
Miscellaneous		5,943	
Total Operating Expenses		33,019	
Operating Income		4,988	
Change In Net Assets		4,988	
Total Net Assets - Beginning (Restated)		39,605	
Total Net Assets - Ending	\$	44,593	



CARTER COUNTY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

${\bf CARTER~COUNTY}\\ {\bf STATEMENT~OF~CASH~FLOWS~-PROPRIETARY~FUND~-MODIFIED~CASH~BASIS}\\$

	En	terprise Fund
		Jail Canteen Fund
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Receipts From Customers	\$	38,007
Payments to Vendors		(23,611)
Net Cash Provided By		
Operating Activities		14,396
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Principal Payments on Note Payable		(1,829)
Net Cash Provided by		
Financing Activities		(1,829)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash		
Equivalents		12,567
Cash and Cash Equivalents - July 1, 2007		14,291
Cash and Cash Equivalents - June 30, 2008	\$	26,858
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		
Operating Income	\$	4,988
Plus: Depreciation Expense		9,408
Total Cash Used By Operating		
Activities	\$	14,396



CARTER COUNTY STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY FUND NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

June 30, 2008

CARTER COUNTY STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY FUND NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

June 30, 2008

	Agency Fund		
]	Jail Inmate Fund	
Assets	<u> </u>		
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	14,034	
Total Assets		14,034	
Liabilities			
Amounts Held In Custody For Others		14,034	
Total Liabilities		14,034	
Net Assets			
Total Net Assets	\$	0	

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CARTER COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2008

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Basis of Presentation

The county utilizes a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this basis of accounting, assets, liabilities, and related revenues and expenditures are recorded when they result from cash transactions, with a few exceptions. This modified cash basis recognizes revenues when received and expenditures when paid. Notes receivable are recognized on the Statement of Net Assets, but notes receivable are not included and recognized on the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds. Property tax receivables, accounts payable, compensated absences, and donated assets are not reflected in the financial statements.

Encumbrances lapse at year-end and are not reflected on the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities; however encumbrances are reflected on the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds as part of the fund balance (Reserved for Encumbrances).

The State Local Finance Officer does not require the county to report capital assets and infrastructure; however, the value of these assets is included in the Statement of Net Assets and the corresponding depreciation expense is included on the Statement of Activities.

B. Reporting Entity

The financial statements of Carter County include the funds, agencies, boards, and entities for which the fiscal court is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by Section 2100 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, as amended by GASB 14 and GASB 39, was determined on the basis of the government's ability to significantly influence operations, select the governing authority, participate in fiscal management and the scope of public service. Consequently, the reporting entity includes organizations that are legally separate from the primary government. Legally separate organizations are reported as component units if either the county is financially accountable or the organization's exclusion would cause the county's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Component units may be blended or discretely presented. Blended component units either provide their services exclusively or almost entirely to the primary government, or their governing bodies are substantively the same as the primary government. The County has no discretely presented component units.

Blended Component Unit

The following legally separate organization provides its services exclusively to the primary government, and the fiscal court is able to impose its will on this organization. This organization's balances and transactions are reported as though they are part of the county's primary government using the blending method.

Carter County Justice Center Corporation

The Carter County Justice Center Corporation (the Corporation) is a legally separate entity established to provide long-term debt service to the Fiscal Court for the construction of a justice center facility. A majority of the Corporation's governing body is appointed by the Carter County Judge/Executive. Further, the Carter County Fiscal Court can significantly influence the Corporation's operations. Therefore, management must include the Corporation as a component unit, and the Corporation's financial activity is blended with that of the Fiscal Court.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Carter County Elected Officials

Kentucky law provides for election of the officials noted below from the geographic area constituting Carter County. Pursuant to state statute, these officials perform various services for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, its judicial courts, the fiscal court, various cities and special districts within the county, and the board of education. In exercising these responsibilities, however, they are required to comply with state laws. Audits of their financial statements are issued separately and individually and can be obtained from their respective administrative offices. These financial statements are not required to be included in the financial statements of Carter County, Kentucky.

- Circuit Court Clerk
- County Attorney
- Property Valuation Administrator
- County Clerk
- County Sheriff

D. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government—wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its non-fiduciary component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activities has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on sales, fees, and charges for support. Business-type revenues come mostly from fees charged to external parties for goods or services. Fiduciary funds are not included in these financial statements due to the unavailability of fiduciary funds to aid in the support of government programs.

The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting, as do the proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements. Under this basis of accounting, assets, liabilities, and related revenues and expenditures are recorded when they result from cash transactions, with a few exceptions. Property tax receivables, accounts payable, compensated absences, and donated assets are not reflected in the financial statements.

The statement of net assets presents the reporting entity's non-fiduciary assets and liabilities, the difference between the two being reported as net assets. Net assets are reported in three categories:

1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt - consisting of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for debt related to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets; 2) restricted net assets - resulting from constraints placed on net assets by creditors, grantors, contributors, and other external parties, including those constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. 3) unrestricted net assets - those assets that do not meet the definition of restricted net assets or invested in capital assets.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues includes: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function; 2) operating grants and contributions; and 3) capital grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Internally dedicated resources such as taxes and unrestricted state funds are reported as general revenues.

Funds are characterized as either major or non-major. Major funds are those whose assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses are at least ten percent of the corresponding total (assets, liabilities, etc.) for all funds or type (governmental or proprietary) and whose total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses are a least five percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined. The fiscal court may also designate any fund as major.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the financial statements.

Governmental Funds

All governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting. The modified cash basis recognizes revenues when received and expenditures when paid. Property tax receivables, accounts payable, compensated absences, and donated assets are not reflected in the financial statements.

The primary government reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - This is the primary operating fund of the fiscal court. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except where the Department for Local Government requires a separate fund or where management requires that a separate fund be used for some function.

Road Fund - This fund is for road and bridge construction and repair. The primary source of revenue for this fund is state payments for truck license distribution, municipal road aid, and transportation grants. The Department for Local Government requires the fiscal court to maintain these receipts and expenditures separately from the General Fund.

Jail Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the jail expenses of the county. The primary sources of revenue for this fund are reimbursements from the state and federal government, payments from other counties for housing prisoners, and transfers from the General Fund. The Department for Local Government requires the fiscal court to maintain these receipts and expenditures separately from the General Fund.

Local Government Economic Assistance Fund - The purpose of this fund is to account for funds received from state grants. These funds may be used for public safety, environmental protection, and economic development.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Governmental Funds (Continued)

Enhanced 911 Fund - This fund accounts for the County's emergency operations and is supported primarily from telephone taxes.

Justice Center Corporation Fund - This fund accounts for the activities of the Carter County Justice Center Corporation, a blended component unit of the county. The Justice Center Corporation fund issued the debt to build the justice center. The Department for Local Government does not require the fiscal court to report or budget these funds.

The primary government also has the following non-major fund: Forestry Fund, Governor's Surplus Spending Fund, and Bond Defeasance Fund.

Special Revenue Funds:

The Road Fund, Jail Fund, Local Government Economic Assistance Fund, Enhanced 911 Fund, Forestry Fund, Governor's Surplus Spending Fund and Bond Defeasance Fund are presented as special revenue funds. Special revenue funds are to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources and expenditures that are legally restricted for specific purposes.

Capital Projects Fund:

The Justice Center Corporation Fund is presented as a capital projects fund. Capital projects funds are to account for the financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

Generally, and except as otherwise provided by law, property taxes are assessed as of January 1, levied (mailed) November 1, due at discount November 30, due at face value December 31, delinquent January 1 following the assessment, and subject to lien and sale on April 30, following delinquency date.

Proprietary Funds

All proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with proprietary funds' principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. The principal operating revenues of the county's enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales in the Jail Canteen Fund. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. The government elected not to adopt Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements or Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, unless the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) specifically adopts such FASB statements or interpretations.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Proprietary Funds (Continued)

The primary government reports the following major proprietary fund:

Jail Canteen Fund - The canteen operations are authorized pursuant to KRS 441.135(1), which allows the jailer to sell snacks, sodas, and other items to inmates. The profits generated from the sale of those items are to be used for the benefit or recreation of the inmates. KRS 441.135(2) requires the jailer to maintain accounting records and report annually to the county treasurer the receipts and disbursements of the Jail Canteen Fund.

Fiduciary Funds

All fiduciary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds report only those resources held in a trust or custodial capacity for individuals, private organizations, or other governments. The county's agency fund, the Jail Inmate Fund, is used to account for inmate monies held by the jailer for custodial purposes only. Unlike other funds, the agency fund reports assets and liabilities only; therefore, it has no measurement focus.

E. Deposits and Investments

The government's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

KRS 66.480 authorizes the county to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

F. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, non-depreciable land improvements, depreciable land improvements, buildings, furniture and office equipment, building improvements, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure assets (roads and bridges) that have a useful life of more than one reporting period based on the government's capitalization policy, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities of the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost when purchased or constructed.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

F. Capital Assets (Continued)

Cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized. Land, non-depreciable land improvements, and Construction In Progress are not depreciated. Interest incurred during construction is not capitalized. Capital assets and infrastructure are depreciated using the straight-line method of depreciation over the estimated useful life of the asset.

	Cap	oitalization	Useful Life	
	T	hreshold	(Years)	
Land Improvements	\$	12,500	25-40	
Buildings	\$	25,000	30-40	
Building Improvements	\$	25,000	15-25	
Machinery and Equipment	\$	2,500	5-10	
Vehicles	\$	2,500	3-5	
Infrastructure	\$	20,000	15-25	

G. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary funds in the fund financial statements, long term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable financial statements. The principal amount of bonds, notes and financing obligations are reported.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond interest, as well as bond issuance costs when received or when paid, during the current period. The principal amount of the debt and interest are reported as expenditures. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures. Debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources.

H. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, the difference between the assets and liabilities of governmental funds is reported as fund balance. Fund balance is divided into reserved and unreserved components, with unreserved considered available for new spending. Unreserved fund balances may be divided into designated and undesignated portions. Designations represent fiscal court's intended use of the resources and should reflect actual plans approved by the fiscal court.

Governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose, long-term receivables, and encumbrances.

"Reserved for Encumbrances" are purchase orders that will be fulfilled in a subsequent fiscal period. Although the purchase order or contract creates a legal commitment, the fiscal court incurs no liability until performance has occurred on the part of the party with whom the fiscal court has entered into the arrangement. When a government intends to honor outstanding commitments in subsequent periods, such amounts are encumbered. Encumbrances lapse at year-end and are not reflected on the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities; however, encumbrances are reflected on the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds as part of the fund balance.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

I. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a cash basis of accounting and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed expenditures to the fiscal court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the fiscal court by July 1.

The fiscal court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the fiscal court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

Formal budgets are not adopted for the Justice Center Corporation Fund because bond indentures and other relevant contractual provisions require specific payments to and from this fund annually. The Department for Local Government does not require this fund to be budgeted.

J. Related Organizations and Jointly Governed Organizations

A related organization is an entity for which a primary government is not financially accountable. It does not impose will or have a financial benefit or burden relationship, even if the primary government appoints a voting majority of the related organization's governing board. Based on these criteria, the Ambulance Service is considered a related organization of the Carter County Fiscal Court.

A jointly governed organization is an entity that results from a multi-governmental arrangement that is governed by representatives from each participating government. The entity provides services to the citizens of each participating government, but there is no ongoing financial interest or responsibility by the participating governments. The jointly governed organization can act independently of each of the participating governments. The Northeast Kentucky Regional Industrial Park Authority meets the criteria noted above and is an organization jointly governed by the Kentucky Counties of Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Greenup, and Lawrence.

Note 2. Deposits

The primary government and component unit maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the county and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution. These requirements were met.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the County's deposits may not be returned. The County does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk, but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of June 30, 2008, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 3. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2008 was as follows:

	Reporting Entity								
		eginning		•	-		Ending		
Primary Government:]	Balance	I	ncreases	Decre	ases	I	Balance	
Governmental Activities:									
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:									
Land and Land Improvements	\$	942,900	\$		\$		\$	942,900	
Total Capital Assets Not Being		0.42.000						0.42.000	
Depreciated		942,900						942,900	
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:									
Buildings		4,055,727						4,055,727	
Equipment		1,419,835						1,419,835	
Vehicles		990,368		36,183				1,026,551	
Infrastructure Total Capital Assets Being		3,129,001		836,823				3,965,824	
Depreciated	1	9,594,931		873,006			20	0,467,937	
Бергеемес	•	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		075,000			2.	3, 107,237	
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:	,	• 11 5 0 = 0		(227.200)					
Buildings	(2,116,870)		(335,209)			(2	2,452,079)	
Equipment Vehicles		(813,899) (725,689)		(113,286) (82,013)				(927,185) (807,702)	
Infrastructure		(461,643)		(264,388)				(726,031)	
imastractare				(201,300)				(720,031)	
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(4,118,101)		(794,896)			(4	4,912,997)	
Total Capital Assets, Being	1	5 476 920		70 110			1.4	5 554 040	
Depreciated, Net Governmental Activities Capital		5,476,830		78,110				5,554,940	
Assets, Net	\$1	6,419,730	\$	78,110	\$	0	\$ 10	5,497,840	
								<u> </u>	
Business-Type Activities:									
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:									
Equipment	\$	57,673	\$		\$		\$	57,673	
Total Capital Assets Being									
Depreciated		57,673						57,673	
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:									
Vehicles and Equipment		(29,021)		(9,408)				(38,429)	
Total Accumulated Depreciation		(29,021)		(9,408)				(28 420)	
Total Capital Assets, Being		(49,041)		(2,400)				(38,429)	
Depreciated, Net		28,652		(9,408)				19,244	
Business-Type Activities Capital									
Assets, Net	\$	28,652	\$	(9,408)	\$	0	\$	19,244	

Note 3. Capital Assets (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:

General Government	\$ 206,093
Protection to Persons and Property	266,158
General Health and Sanitation	7,970
Roads, Including Depreciation of General Infrastructure Assets	314,675
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 794,896
Business-Type Activities Jail Canteen	\$ 9,408
Total Depreciation Expense - Business Activities	\$ 9,408

Note 4. Short-term Debt

A. Road Truck

On April 9, 2007, the fiscal court entered into a one-year leasing agreement with the Citizens National Bank of Grayson for the purchase of a truck for the road department. The lease was paid in full during the fiscal year.

B. Changes In Short-term Liabilities

Short-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2008, was as follows:

	В	eginning					Enc	ding	Due '	Within
]	Balance	Addit	ions	Re	eductions	Bala	ance	One	Year
Financing Obligations	\$	195,350	\$		\$	195,350	\$		\$	
Governmental Activities Short-term Liabilities	\$	195,350	\$	0	\$	195,350	\$	0	\$	0

Note 5. Long-term Debt

A. Improvement Bonds, Series 2001

On May 1, 2001, the Carter County Fiscal Court issued \$6,105,000 of General Obligation Improvement bonds for financing the construction of the Carter County Detention Facility. The bonds require semiannual interest and principal payments to be made on May 1 and November 1 of each year. The interest payments commenced on November 1, 2001, and the principal payments commenced on May 1, 2003. As of June 30, 2008, the principal amount outstanding was \$5,550,000. Bond payments for the remaining years are:

	Governmental Activities					
Fiscal Year Ended						
June 30		Principal	Interest			
2009	\$	125,000	\$	275 602		
2009	Ф	,	Ф	275,603		
2010		130,000		270,353		
2011		135,000		264,763		
2012		140,000		258,890		
2013		145,000		252,660		
2014-2018		855,000		1,153,633		
2019-2023		1,100,000		922,518		
2024-2028		1,440,000		608,081		
2029-2032		1,480,000		194,750		
Totals	\$	5,550,000	\$	4.201.251		
1 Ottals	Ψ	3,330,000	Ψ	7,201,231		

B. First Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 2002

On August 1, 2001, the Carter County Justice Center Corporation, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), and the county entered into a lease agreement for the purpose of constructing the Justice Center and obtaining office rental space for the AOC at the Justice Center. Subsequently, on July 1, 2002, the Carter County Justice Center Corporation issued First Mortgage Revenue Bonds in order to construct the Carter County Justice Center.

The Carter County Justice Center Corporation and the Kentucky Area Development Districts Financing Trust are acting as agents for the AOC in order to plan, design, construct, manage, and maintain the Justice Center. The Carter County Justice Center Corporation and the Kentucky Area Development Districts Financing Trust expect annual rentals from the AOC for use of the Justice Center to be in the full amount of the annual principal and interest requirements of the bonds. Under the terms of the lease, the AOC has agreed to pay directly to the paying agent bank, the use allowance payment as provided in the lease. The lease agreement is renewable each year. The Carter County Justice Center Corporation and the Kentucky Area Development Districts Financing Trust are in reliance upon the use allowance payment in order to meet the debt service for the bonds.

The use allowance payment commenced with occupancy of the Justice Center by the Administrative Office of the Courts. The AOC with the execution of the lease has expressed its intention to continue to pay the full use allowance payment in each successive biennial budget period until March 1, 2022, but the lease does not legally obligate the Administrative Office of Courts to do so.

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

B. First Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 2002 (Continued)

The bonds require semiannual interest and principal payments to be made on May 1 and November 1 of each year. The interest payments commenced on March 1, 2003, and the principal payments commenced on March 1, 2004. As of June 30, 2008, the principal amount outstanding was \$6,115,000. Bond payments for the remaining years are:

	Governmental Activities						
Fiscal Year Ended June 30		Principal	Interest				
2009	\$	295,000	\$	272,098			
2010		310,000		261,118			
2011		320,000		249,698			
2012		335,000		237,218			
2013		350,000		223,818			
2014-2018		1,990,000		881,429			
2019-2023		2,515,000		377,122			
Totals	\$	6,115,000	\$	2,502,501			

C. Kentucky Area Development District Financing Program

On October 9, 2003, the Carter County Justice Center Corporation entered into a 20-year lease agreement with the Kentucky Area Development Districts Financing Trust in the amount of \$380,000. The proceeds of the lease were used to fund a portion of the construction costs associated with the new Justice Center. A principal payment of \$170,000 was paid on May 28, 2004 with the remaining principal due annually commencing on December 1, 2006. The agreement requires semiannual interest payments at an average rate of 3.86 percent. The Administrative Office of the Courts is expected to pay the full amount of the principal and interest payments. The principal outstanding as of June 30, 2008 was \$170,000. Future principal and interest requirements are:

	Governmental Activities					
Fiscal Year Ended						
June 30	F	Principal	I	nterest		
2000	Φ.	1 7 000	Φ.			
2009	\$	15,000	\$	6,383		
2010		15,000		5,981		
2011		10,000		5,610		
2012		15,000		5,198		
2013		10,000		4,759		
2014-2018		55,000		17,686		
2019-2023		50,000		5,980		
Totals	\$	170,000	\$	51,597		

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

D. Sheriff's Vehicles - 2005

On January 20, 2006, the fiscal court entered into a lease-purchase agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust Program for the purchase of vehicles for the sheriff's office. The lease term is for four years, with the balance to be paid in full on July 20, 2009. The balance of the financing obligation at June 30, 2008 was \$27,914. Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

		Governmer	ıtal Acti	vities	
Fiscal Year Ended	-		T .	. 0. 15	
June 30	P	rincipal	Interest & Fees		
2009	\$	10,000	\$	683	
2010		17,914		55	
Totals	\$	27,914	\$	738	

E. Road Equipment

In October 2005, the county entered into a financing obligation agreement for \$148,034 with Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust Program for the purchase of road equipment. Terms of the agreement stipulate a three-year repayment schedule, with variable monthly interest payments and variable annual principal payments. The principal amount is due on July 20 of each year to end on January 20, 2008. As of June 30, 2008, the principal balance was \$48,034. Obligations for the remaining years are:

	Governmental Activities					
Fiscal Year Ended						
June 30	P	rincipal	Interest			
2009	\$	48,034	\$	205		
Totals	\$	48,034	\$	205		

F. Grahn Fire Department - Fire Truck

On March 7, 2005, the Carter County Fiscal Court entered into a \$93,000 agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust Program for the acquisition of a fire truck. Terms of the agreement stipulate a ten-year repayment schedule, with variable interest payments and variable annual principal payments ending on July 20, 2015. As of June 30, 2008, the principal balance remaining was \$75,391. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

F. Grahn Fire Department - Fire Truck (Continued)

	Governmental Activities					
Fiscal Year Ended						
June 30	P	rincipal	I	nterest		
2009	\$	7,395	\$	2,604		
2010		7,682		2,318		
2011		7,983		2,013		
2012		8,291		1,709		
2013		8,614		1,387		
2014-2016		35,426		1,810		
Totals	\$	75,391	\$	11,841		

The Grahn Fire Department has agreed to make the principal payments for the term of the lease agreement. However, the Grahn Fire Department is under no binding agreement to make the required payments.

G. Hitchins Fire Department - Fire Pumper

On June 22 2006, the Carter County Fiscal Court entered into a \$140,000 agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust Program for the acquisition of a fire pumper. Terms of the agreement stipulate a twelve-year repayment schedule, with variable interest payments and variable annual principal payments ending on July 20, 2017. As of June 30, 2008, the principal balance remaining was \$110,956. Future principal and interest requirements are:

	Governmental Activities					
Fiscal Year Ended						
June 30	F	Principal	I	nterest		
••••	4		4	4.000		
2009	\$	5,998	\$	4,002		
2010		6,231		3,769		
2011		6,476		3,524		
2012		6,724		2,980		
2013		6,987		3,013		
2014-2018		78,540		9,381		
		_				
Totals	\$	110,956	\$	26,669		

The Hitchins Fire Department has agreed to make the principal payments for the term of the lease agreement. However, the Hitchins Fire Department is under no binding agreement to make the required payments.

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

H. Norton Branch Fire Department - Fire Truck

On June 30 2006, the Carter County Fiscal Court entered into a \$148,000 agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust Program for the acquisition of a fire truck. Terms of the agreement stipulate a fourteen-year repayment schedule, with 4.5% interest payments and variable annual principal payments ending on December 20, 2020. As of June 30, 2008, the principal balance remaining was \$133,000. Future principal and interest requirements are:

	Governmental Activities					
Fiscal Year Ended						
June 30	F	Principal	I	nterest		
	_		_			
2009	\$	10,000	\$	6,672		
2010		10,000		6,169		
2011		10,000		5,663		
2012		10,000		5,155		
2013		10,000		4,661		
2014-2018		50,000		15,762		
2019-2021		33,000		3,234		
Totals	\$	133,000	\$	47,316		

The Norton Branch Fire Department has agreed to make the principal payments for the term of the lease agreement. However, the Norton Branch Fire Department is under no binding agreement to make the required payments.

I. Carter County Tactical Search-Rescue Service Inc. - Rescue Truck

On January 19, 2007, the Carter County Fiscal Court and the Carter County Tactical Search-Rescue Service signed a \$19,291 promissory note with the Commercial Bank of Grayson for the acquisition of a rescue truck. Terms of the agreement stipulate a five-year repayment schedule, with a 5% stated rate of interest and annual payments of \$4,392 beginning October 1, 2007 and ending on October 11, 2011. As of June 30, 2008, the principal balance remaining was \$15,573. Future principal and interest requirements are:

	Governmental Activities					
Fiscal Year Ended						
June 30	P	rincipal	Interest			
2009	\$	3,613	\$	779		
2010		3,794		598		
2011		3,983		408		
2012		4,183		209		
				,		
Totals	\$	15,573	\$	1,994		

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

I. Carter County Tactical Search-Rescue Service Inc. – Rescue Truck

The Carter County Tactical Search-Rescue Service Inc. has agreed to make the principal payments for the term of the loan.

J. Jail Canteen Equipment

On April 20, 2006, the Carter County Fiscal Court entered into a \$5,473 agreement for a New Holland tractor to be used by Jail Canteen Fund. The agreement calls for a monthly payment of \$152 beginning May 20, 2006, to be completed with a \$137 payment on April 20, 2009. As of June 30, 2008, the principal balance remaining was \$1,509. Required future payments are as follows:

	Business-type				
Fiscal Year Ended	Activities				
June 30	Principal				
2009	\$	1,509			
Totals	\$	1,509			

K. Changes In Long-term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2008, was as follows:

	Be	ginning					Ending	D	ue Within
	B	alance	A	dditions	R	eductions	 Balance		ne Year
Primary Government:									
Governmental Activities:									
General Obligation									
Improvement Bonds	\$ 5	5,665,000	\$		\$	115,000	\$ 5,550,000	\$	125,000
Revenue Bonds	ϵ	5,400,000				285,000	6,115,000		295,000
Financing Obligations		660,848		19,291		99,271	 580,868		100,040
Governmental Activities									
Long-term Liabilities	\$ 12	2,725,848	\$	19,291	\$	499,271	\$ 12,245,868	\$	520,040
	Be	ginning					Ending	Dι	ie Within
	B	alance	Ac	ditions	Re	eductions	 Balance		ne Year
Primary Government:									
Business-type Activities:									
Financing obligations	\$	3,338	\$		\$	1,829	\$ 1,509	\$	1,509
Business-type Activities:									
Long-term Liabilities	\$	3,338	\$		\$	1,829	\$ 1,509	\$	1,509

Note 6. Employee Retirement System

The fiscal court has elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan, which covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute. Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 16.17 percent.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65.

Historical trend information showing the CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement System, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

Note 7. Insurance

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, Carter County was a member of the Kentucky Association of Counties' All Lines Fund (KALF). KALF is a self-insurance fund and was organized to obtain lower cost coverage for general liability, property damage, public officials' errors and omissions, public liability, and other damages. The basic nature of a self-insurance program is that of a collectively shared risk by its members. If losses incurred for covered claims exceed the resources contributed by the members, the members are responsible for payment of the excess losses.

Note 8. Prior Period Adjustments

Net Assets of the Governmental-Type Activities as previously reported have been restated for the following reasons:

- Net assets were restated by (3,758) because of \$19,291 in financing obligations and \$15,533 of capital assets that were not reported in the prior year.
- Net assets were restated by (877,421) because capital assets reported in the prior year should have been expensed.
- Net assets were restated by (339,900) because notes receivable was being reported in the prior
 year in conjunction with related debt. This debt in the current year is being treated as the
 County's debt only.
- Beginning fund balances were increased by \$1 in the Road and Jail Fund and were decreased by \$1 in the LGEA Fund and Bond Defeasance Fund for governmental fund type. The net effect of these adjustments were zero. The beginning fund balance for the business-type activities was decreased by \$1.

CARTER COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis

CARTER COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis

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			22 1 01 (2	
	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 1,303,000	\$ 1,303,000	\$ 1,422,727	\$ 119,727
In Lieu Tax Payments	1,000	1,000	13,700	12,700
Excess Fees	25,553	25,553	81,390	55,837
Licenses and Permits	37,650	37,650	37,813	163
Intergovernmental	290,600	394,100	311,813	(82,287)
Charges for Services	90,000	90,000	87,163	(2,837)
Miscellaneous	215,000	215,000	289,174	74,174
Interest	3,000	3,000	1,730	(1,270)
Total Revenues	1,965,803	2,069,303	2,245,510	176,207
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	1,058,737	1,177,240	1,054,529	122,711
Protection to Persons and Property	20,395	20,395	17,651	2,744
General Health and Sanitation	70,161	66,275	60,589	5,686
Debt Service	6,700	6,700	17,847	(11,147)
Administration	438,450	381,633	375,214	6,419
Total Expenditures	1,594,443	1,652,243	1,525,830	126,413
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources (Uses)	371,360	417,060	719,680	302,620
		,		
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers To Other Funds	(800,255)	(800,255)	(818,862)	(18,607)
Transfers From Other Funds	78,895	78,895	79,004	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(721,360)	(721,360)	(739,858)	(18,607)
-	<u>. </u>		<u> </u>	
Net Changes in Fund Balance	(350,000)	(304,300)	(20,178)	284,122
Fund Balance - Beginning	350,000	350,000	366,179	16,179
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$ 45,700	\$ 346,001	\$ 300,301

	ROAD FUND							
	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)				
REVENUES	Original	Tillal	Dasis)	(Negative)				
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,265,048	\$ 1,734,192	\$ 1,786,487	\$ 52,295				
Charges for Services	, ,,-	134,738	134,739	1				
Miscellaneous		,	177,546	177,546				
Interest	3,500	3,500	4,900	1,400				
Total Revenues	1,268,548	1,872,430	2,103,672	231,242				
EXPENDITURES								
Roads	1,272,400	2,035,327	1,601,448	433,879				
Debt Service	84,600	86,400	257,668	(171,268)				
Administration	261,548 250,70		210,498	40,205				
Total Expenditures	1,618,548	2,372,430	2,069,614	302,816				
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other								
Financing Sources (Uses)	(350,000)	(500,000)	34,058	534,058				
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers From Other Funds		150,000	150,000					
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		150,000	150,000					
Net Changes in Fund Balance Fund Balance - Beginning	(350,000) 350,000	(350,000) 350,000	184,058 354,027	534,058 4,027				
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 538,085	\$ 538,085				

	JAIL FUND						
	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)			
	Original	Final	Basis)				
REVENUES							
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,505,600	\$ 1,505,600	\$ 1,497,618	\$ (7,982)			
Charges for Services	15,000	15,000	14,126	(874)			
Miscellaneous	214,500	229,500	248,493	18,993			
Interest	800	800	513	(287)			
Total Revenues	1,735,900	1,750,900	1,760,750	9,850			
EXPENDITURES							
Protection to Persons and Property	1,397,237	1,585,093	1,567,917	17,176			
Debt Service	395,318	395,318	395,318				
Administration	459,750	406,594	397,648	8,946			
Total Expenditures	2,252,305	2,387,005	2,360,883	26,122			
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other							
Financing Sources (Uses)	(516,405)	(636,105)	(600,133)	35,972			
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Transfers From Other Funds	434,405	434,405	543,862	109,457			
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	434,405	434,405	543,862	109,457			
Net Changes in Fund Balance	(82,000)	(201,700)	(56,271)	145,429			
Fund Balance - Beginning	82,000	116,000	116,666	666			
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$ (85,700)	\$ 60,395	\$ 146,095			

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUND

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final		Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)			
REVENUES								
Intergovernmental	\$	590,634	\$	916,773	\$	944,158	\$	27,385
Miscellaneous		2,700		2,700		32,131		29,431
Interest	500		500		1,052			552
Total Revenues		593,834		919,973		977,341		57,368
EXPENDITURES								
General Government		17,400		17,400		13,422		3,978
Protection to Persons and Property		418,415		496,531		418,009		78,522
General Health and Sanitation		152,050		156,869	140,081		16,788	
Social Services		500	500					500
Recreation and Culture		262,634		289,718		289,718		
Roads				50,000		1,155		48,845
Debt Service						24,271		(24,271)
Administration		173,685		149,805		142,820		6,985
Total Expenditures	1	,024,684		1,160,823		1,029,476		131,347
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over Expenditures Before Other		(420.050)		(2.10.050)		(50.105)		100 715
Financing Sources (Uses)		(430,850)		(240,850)		(52,135)		188,715
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers To Other Funds				(150,000)		(150,000)		
Transfers From Other Funds		365,850		365,850		275,000		(90,850)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		365,850		215,850		125,000		(90,850)
Net Changes in Fund Balances		(65,000)		(25,000)		72,865		97,865
Fund Balances - Beginning		65,000		65,000		36,467		(28,533)
Tana Damieco Dogiminio		35,000		05,000		30,107		(20,555)
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	0	\$	40,000	\$	109,332	\$	69,332

	ENHANCED 911 FUND							
	Budgeted Amounts			Actual Amounts, (Budgetary		Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Original		Final		Basis)		(Negative)	
REVENUES								
Taxes	\$	200,000	\$	200,000	\$	202,417	\$	2,417
Intergovernmental Revenue		85,000		85,000		123,738		38,738
Miscellaneous				37,000		38,093		1,093
Interest		500		500		1,395		895
Total Revenues		285,500		322,500		365,643		43,143
EXPENDITURES								
Protection to Persons and Property		304,250		368,750		277,424		91,326
Administration		81,250		53,750		46,604		7,146
Total Expenditures		385,500		422,500		324,028		98,472
Net Changes in Fund Balances		(100,000)		(100,000)		41,615		141,615
Fund Balances - Beginning		100,000		100,000		149,730		49,730
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	191,345	\$	191,345

CARTER COUNTY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

June 30, 2008

Note 1. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a cash basis of accounting and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer. Formal budgets are not adopted for the Justice Center Corporation Fund.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed expenditures to the fiscal court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the fiscal court by July 1.

The fiscal court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the fiscal court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

CARTER COUNTY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

June 30, 2008

CARTER COUNTY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

June 30, 2008

	F	Forestry Fund		
ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	13,985		
Total Assets		13,985		
FUND BALANCES Unreserved:				
Special Revenue Funds		13,985		
Total Fund Balances	\$	13,985		



CARTER COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

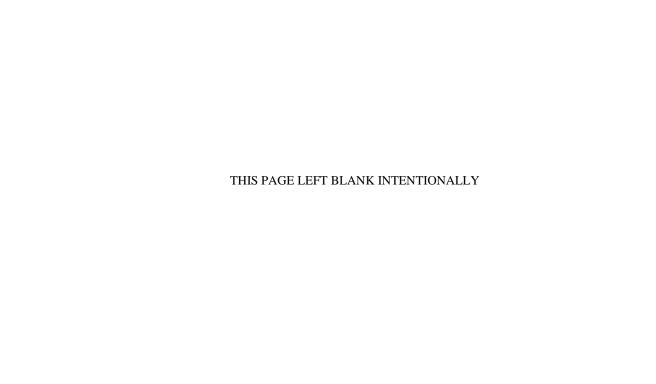
For The Year Ended June 30, 2008

CARTER COUNTY

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

For The Year Ended June 30, 2008

	For Fur	restry nd	5	overnor's Surplus pending Fund	De	Bond feasance Fund	Gov	Total on-Major ernmental Funds
REVENUES								
Taxes	\$	3,908	\$		\$		\$	3,908
Interest				3		44		47
Total Revenues		3,908		3		44		3,955
EXPENDITURES								
Protection to Persons and Property		3,456						3,456
Total Expenditures		3,456						3,456
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over Expenditures Before Other								
Financing Sources (Uses)		452		3		44		499
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES))							
Transfers To Other Funds				(11,500)		(67,504)		(79,004)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)				(11,500)		(67,504)		(79,004)
Net Change in Fund Balances		452		(11,497)		(67,460)		(78,505)
Fund Balances - Beginning		13,533		11,497		67,460		92,490
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	13,985	\$	0	\$	0	\$	13,985



REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



The Honorable Charles Wallace, Carter County Judge/Executive Members of the Carter County Fiscal Court

Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

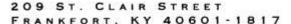
We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Carter County, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated April 24, 2009. Carter County presents its financial statements on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Carter County's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Carter County's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Carter County's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control over financial reporting. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying comments and recommendations, items 2008-1 and 2008-2, to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting.







Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Continued)

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, of the significant deficiencies described above we consider item 2008-02 to be a material weakness.

Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Carter County's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2008, are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed one instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards and which is described in the accompanying comments and recommendations as item 2008-01.

The Carter County Judge/Executive's responses to the findings identified in our audit are included in the accompanying comments and recommendations. We did not audit the County Judge/Executive's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management and the Department for Local Government and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

April 24, 2009

CARTER COUNTY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2008

CARTER COUNTY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

2008-01 The Fiscal Court Should Pay All Invoices Within (30) Working Days As Required By KRS 65.140 And Improve Internal Controls Over Expenditures

The Fiscal Court is not in compliance with KRS 65.140. This statute requires that all purchases for goods or services be paid within (30) working days. KRS 65.140 (2) allows payments to be delayed past the (30) working days when the purchaser has made a written disapproval of improper performances or improper invoicing by the vendor. We could find no evidence that would exempt the Fiscal Court from not paying the following invoices within the required (30) working days:

- Invoice #153022-1 dated June 29, 2006 from Mountain Enterprises, Inc for the purchase of asphalt in the amount of \$61,778. As of August 29, 2007, this invoice had a balance of \$30,801 and had not been paid. We could not determine from the accounting records when or if the Fiscal Court has paid the balance due for the purchase of the Asphalt.
- Invoice #173022-1A dated November 30, 2007 from Mountain Enterprises, Inc for the purchase of asphalt that was used for repairs to Belles Trace Road in the amount of \$135,930. This Invoice was paid March 27, 2008. We later discovered a company that was installing a pipeline in the county issued a check in advance to the Carter County Fiscal Court dated August 15, 2007 in the amount of \$134,739 for repairing Belles Trace Road that was damaged during the construction.
- Invoice #70500017 dated July 14, 2005 from Mountain Enterprises, Inc for the purchase of asphalt in the amount of \$30,307. This invoice was paid September 10, 2008. This invoice came to our attention during expanded procedures to determine if this was an ongoing internal control problem.

The late payment of the above invoices indicates the Fiscal Court has a material weakness in its internal controls over its accounting for expenditures. Either the controls in place are not working as planned or management has chosen to ignore or override the controls in place. Our documented understanding of the controls is that all invoices received in the County Judge/Executive's Office be included on the payments list prepared by the Judge/Executive's staff and along with the invoices, delivered to the County Treasurer's Office for review before being presented at the Fiscal Court meeting for approval.

We recommend the Fiscal Court implement procedures to ensure that all invoices received in Judge/Executive's Office are put on the payments list that is to be delivered to the County Treasurer for review before submission to the Fiscal Court for approval. In addition, we recommend that if the Fiscal Court decides not to pay an invoice that has been outstanding for (30) working days that they comply with the requirements of KRS 65.140(2) by documenting the basis for the delayed payment of the invoice.

CARTER COUNTY
COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008
(Continued)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS (Continued)

2008-01 The Fiscal Court Should Pay All Invoices Within (30) Working Days As Required By KRS 65.140 And Improve Internal Controls Over Expenditures (Continued)

County Judge/Executive Charles Wallace's Response: <u>Invoice #153022</u> - this contractor did not complete the job. The present purchase order was closed and no other invoice was submitted for payment. After invoice was resubmitted then a new PO was issued for payment.

<u>Invoice#173022-1A</u> - Carter County wasn't invoiced until December 2007, a budget amendment had to drawn up and sent to Frankfort, Kentucky for approval. The budget amendment was approved in January court meeting. Then it was sent to Frankfort and then back to the Carter County Fiscal Court for approval and it was then approved in March meeting and payment was made.

<u>Invoice#70500017</u> - The vendor had switched Ownership during this time period. Upon their books being audited this vendor's invoice was found but they did not have a purchase order from Carter County to tie the invoice with. There wasn't a purchase order number attached to the invoice and therefore could not be tracked down for payment to submit to the Fiscal Court. The Carter County Fiscal Court meets once a month if bills are not received by the 30th of each month then the bills are held over until the next fiscal court meeting. If the treasurer or magistrates doesn't approve the bills at that time then the bills may be held over as long as 60-90 days. The Judge cannot issue the bill to be paid.

All invoices submitted must have the correct purchase order no# attached. (Since all purchase orders are suppose to be generated out of the judges office) if not, the office manager does not approve any of the invoices.

2008-02 The Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

As a result of our audit, we noted a lack of segregation of duties exists over the following accounting functions: receipts collection and processing, record-keeping, disbursement processing, report preparation and reconciliations. Adequate segregation of duties would prevent the same person from having a significant role in each of these functions.

The County Treasurer prepares and deposits the receipts, posts to the ledger and prepares reports from these ledgers for submission to the Department for Local Government (DLG), and performs the bank reconciliations.

To adequately protect the fiscal court against inaccurate financial reporting, we recommend the fiscal court separate the duties in preparing and depositing receipts, recording transactions, preparing reports, and reconciling bank accounts. If any of these duties cannot be segregated due to limited number of staff, strong oversight should be provided over the employee responsible. The employee providing the oversight should document this.

County Judge/Executive Charles Wallace's Response: The County Judge has requested a finance officer to keep all things in checks and balances against the treasurer's records and to make sure her records are also kept in check and balances.

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

CARTER COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISSTANCE PROGRAM

CARTER COUNTY FISCAL COURT

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008

The Carter County Fiscal Court hereby certifies that assistance received from the Local Government Economic Assistance Program was expended for the purpose intended as dictated by the applicable Kentucky Revised Statutes.

Charles Wallace Carter County Judge/Executive

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